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bloody, savage business; and every dollar thus saved, we regard as a clear gain of two or more to the country.

This business of making weapons of war, is also far less profitable. Once it was very lucrative; but it is now so extremely uncertain, and affords employment for so small a part of the time, that workmen are beginning to abandon it as less profitable in the long run than most other kinds of business. We rejoice in this fact; for such men, like the sexton and the physician, live only on the miseries of mankind.

PRIVATE LOSSES BY WAR.—‘I would give you,’ said a man in years as he handed me two dollars, ‘ten times as much, if you could prevent war.’—You know then something of its evils?—‘Yes, indeed. I lost a fortune by the French spoliations previous to 1800.’ How much, he did not say; but I learned that it was some \$50,000. And this is just what every war does for vast multitudes; but such incidental losses, though more than the war itself costs, are seldom taken into any estimate of what it wastes.

FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY.

The Society held its Fifteenth Anniversary in Boston, May 29, at 7½ P. M. in the Winter Street Church. That large and beautiful edifice was well filled with an audience that listened to the exercises with profound and apparently gratified attention. The President, S. E. COUES, Esq., presided, and the services were introduced with prayer by Rev. E. N. KIRK, of this city. Extracts from the report were read by the Corresponding Secretary, and the address, which will soon be published, delivered by Rev. ANDREW P. PEABODY, of Portsmouth, N. H.

At the close of the public exercises, the Society held a brief meeting for the choice of officers, and the transaction of other business, and passed the following resolves:

Resolved, That the call of a General Convention of the friends of Peace in London, meets our warm approbation, and excites our most pleasing anticipations; that we approve the delegation appointed to it by our Executive Committee; that we consider the objects proposed by the Convention to be of the highest importance, and trust that measures will be devised by it for the diffusion of pacific sentiments through the world, and the ultimate abolition of war among all nations.

Resolved, That our delegates to the London Convention be requested to make on their return a report to this Society in such way as the Executive Committee may think best.

Voted, That the thanks of this Society be given to the Rev. Andrew P. Peabody, for his eloquent and impressive address, and a copy requested for the press.

Messrs. J. P. Blanchard and Alexander N. Ladd, were appointed a committee to apply to him for it.

REPORT.

The past has been a year both of trial and of triumph to the cause of peace. In common with all enterprises of benevolence, we have found it extremely difficult, amid the pressure of the times, and the special urgency of other claims, to secure the funds indispensable for the prosecution of our work; but, with the smiles of the God of peace, and the favor of his friends, we have succeeded even, in this respect, much beyond our fears, and comparatively as well as almost any kindred society. Our income, though less than the average of years immediately preceding, has not diminished in proportion to the general depression of the times; and we have continued our former scale of operations with considerable increase in some departments, and with little curtailment in any. Our only discouragement has been found in the matter of funds; for in every thing else the cause has been decidedly prosperous. In no year have we seen such cheering indications of progress. Incredulity is yielding to the force of truth, and the public mind opening to receive our statements, if not in full faith, yet

with cordial favor and sympathy. The triumph of our principles in the prevention of long-threatened wars, and in the peaceful adjustment of difficulties that had baffled the efforts of half a century, and frequently brought two leading nations of Christendom to the brink of blood, has forced men to acknowledge the possibility of better means than the sword for the settlement of national disputes, and awakened new hopes of general and lasting peace. We now begin to see, that the labors of our predecessors have not been in vain; for the seeds of peace, sown by Worcester and Grimke, Ladd and Channing, are at length germinating in the popular mind, and promise ere-long a rich and glorious harvest.

LOSS OF DISTINGUISHED FRIENDS.—The past year, however, has clothed the friends of peace in mourning for two of their earliest and ablest champions. **WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING**, a name dear to genius, eloquence and philanthropy, the associate of Worcester in originating the cause of peace, and its most powerful advocate among us for nearly thirty years, has gone to his rest since our last annual meeting, and left in our ranks a vacancy that cannot soon, if ever, be filled. We recall with great pleasure his frequent and effective advocacy of our cause since his eloquent sermon before the Congregational ministers of Massachusetts in 1816; and the last paragraph that fell from his pen among the hills of Berkshire, proves how warmly his heart glowed on this favorite theme even in death:

“The song of angels, ‘On earth, peace,’ will not always sound as fiction. O come, thou kingdom of heaven, for which we daily pray! Come, friend and Saviour of the race, who didst shed thy blood on the cross to reconcile man to man, and earth to heaven! Come, ye predicted ages of righteousness and love, for which the faithful have so long yearned! Come, Father, Almighty, and crown with thine omnipotence the humble strivings of thy children to subvert oppression and wrong, to spread light and freedom, peace and joy, the truth and spirit of thy Son, through the whole earth!”

Scarcely had the rumor of Dr. Channing’s decease reached us, before we heard that the **REV. NUN MORGAN HARRY**, a distinguished advocate of our cause in England, had also gone to his final reward. Only one of our number ever had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Mr. Harry; but his correspondence with us, and his position in the London Peace Society, as their Corresponding Secretary, and the editor of their periodical, had led us to form a high estimate of his worth, and prepared us to feel deeply the loss occasioned by his death.

Indeed, we have sometimes been tempted to regard the Insatiate Archer as peculiarly invidious to our cause. Its pioneers, its apostles, its patriarchs, ornaments of humanity, as well as pillars in the temple of peace, he has marked for his victims, and felled them in rapid succession. **WORCESTER, BEVANS, GRIMKE, SELLON, LADD, HARRY, CHANNING**,—what a constellation of worthies and master-spirits! Few causes can well bear the loss of such and so many champions; nor could ours, without the assurance, that its Almighty Guardian has it under his special care, and can at will raise up as many more Ladds and Channings as its future exigencies may require.

FUNDS.—Our income the past year has been less than usual, not only for the reasons already suggested, but because we have not thought best in such times to put forth so much effort as heretofore in the way of solicitation. Still we have received, from all sources, \$2,418. This sum includes only \$300 from the estate of Mr. Ladd, for we have not yet been able to realize any more of his legacy to the cause he served through life, and remembered in death. Our expenses meanwhile, have of course been increased by the necessity of supplying his place, except that of the presidency,* with persons not able like him to support themselves, and thus our expenditures during the year have amounted to \$4,354, and involved us in a debt of \$2,515, for the payment of which, and for the further prosecution of our great work,

* Our President, like Mr. Ladd, gives both his time and personal expenses.

we depend first and chiefly upon its surviving friends, and ultimately on the legacy of Mr. Ladd. We shall need all, and more than all, we can obtain from both these sources; and our friends ought distinctly to understand, that we have no such promise of aid from Mr. Ladd's posthumous liberality, as will supersede, either now, or at any future period, the necessity of their continued and even increasing contributions. If they wish the cause to prosper, they must, more than ever, give it their prayers, their benefactions and personal efforts.

AGENCIES.—We have had, besides the incidental, gratuitous services of friends, three persons in our employ through the year. The Rev. T. H. MILLER, commissioned as a lecturing agent just before our last anniversary, has pled our cause in parts of Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts most easily accessible from Portsmouth, the place of his residence. He brought the subject, with favorable results, before several ecclesiastical bodies of extensive influence; and wherever he has lectured, he has, we believe, been received with kindness, and heard with attention and interest. His successive reports speak well of the reception he has every where met, and of the prospects of the cause through the whole sphere of his labors and observations.

Our Stationary Agent, charged with the care of our Depository, has been occupied with daily duties essential to our cause, but not of a nature to require or permit any detailed account. The severity of the times led him early in the year to suspend the most important part of his labors, the solicitation of funds; but his success while he did pursue it, equalled his most sanguine expectations, and confirmed him in the hope of ultimately securing from our friends in Boston a generous and steady support to this cause.

Our Corresponding Secretary, besides superintending our correspondence and publications, has spent most of his time in delivering lectures, collecting funds, and extending the circulation of our periodical, tracts and popular volumes. He has visited every State in New England, and made one excursion through New York to Canada. He has usually preached three times on the Sabbath, and occasionally almost every evening through the week, has traveled in our service between five and six thousand miles, and found in nearly every place new proof of the stronger and stronger hold which the cause is gaining upon the public mind. The multiplicity of his services, though hitherto indispensable, has rendered it impossible for him to spend his main strength upon those duties which belong more especially to his office, and are obviously most important to the cause; but we hope the spontaneous liberality of our friends will ere-long relieve him from the drudgery of soliciting the funds necessary for our operations, and thus leave him at liberty for those higher and more effective services which the exigencies of our enterprise imperatively demand.

We have observed with pleasure the disposition of our President to follow in the footsteps of his lamented predecessor as a lecturer on peace. Such services he has frequently performed in the vicinity of his residence, and has uniformly met with so warm a reception as greatly to encourage the continuance of his efforts, and to indicate the sure and steady, if not rapid progress of our cause among the mass of the people.

PUBLICATIONS.—Near the commencement of the year, we stereotyped the principal part of Professor Upham's unrivalled work on peace, and began to put it in circulation among the most intelligent portions of the community; a class to which it is peculiarly adapted. The Rhode Island Peace Society took 100 copies for gratuitous distribution among the ministers and other leading men in that State; and the London Peace Society purchased of us an edition of 1000 copies. We have also published editions not only of our nine stereotyped tracts, but of Hancock and Dymond, those admirable treatises on the truth and efficacy of peace principles, and republished from the *Democratic Review* 1500 copies of

an able article on the *Peace Movement*. Of our periodical we have issued an increasing number, varying from 5000 to 8000, and so changed its form as to give about the same amount of matter for one half the former price. We cannot state the precise amount of our own issues, but suppose them to equal some two millions and a half of ordinary tract pages.

NEWSPAPERS ON PEACE.—Besides an occasional article in our monthlies and quarterlies, we find most of our religious, and a few of our secular papers, publishing on the subject of peace. A long series of articles have been furnished during the year by our friends for some thirty religious papers; and we are glad to see so many of them disposed to open their columns for the advocacy of this cause; nor is it uncommon to hear a new paper pledging itself to peace as one of its objects. Such an announcement we lately read with pleasure in the prospectus of the *Christian World*, and are happy to find it so promptly and fully redeeming its pledge. Deeply do we regret, that any paper, devoted to a religion of peace, should grow weary of pleading the cause of peace. The weekly religious press, next to the pulpit, is the most effective engine now acting for good upon the public mind; and our conceptions of what it *might* do for this cause, strongly tempt us to undervalue the very important services it has already rendered. Our obligations to it we cheerfully and gratefully acknowledge, and only wish they were ten times greater. We expect it yet to become the chief ally, if not the leader and champion of this cause; and our religious papers, duly united and resolved, have it in their power to avert the scourge of war from our country through all coming time. We cannot with any precision or certainty, estimate how much they have published on this subject, but probably more in all than we have ourselves; making together from five to six millions of tract pages that have come, in both these ways, before the reading community of our land the last year.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS.—The cause of peace has been prosecuted in other countries with unwonted zeal and success. From Switzerland we have received no direct communication; but we cannot doubt that the good seed sown by Count de Sellon, is taking root in the Swiss mind, and will yet bring forth a plentiful harvest.

From France we receive encouraging reports of the progress which the cause is making there. The Society of Christian Morals, embracing various objects of benevolence and reform, has a Committee on Peace; and one of its members, GEORGE M. GIBBES, Esq., a native of this country, but resident the last thirteen years in the French metropolis, has addressed to us an able and eloquent letter, detailing the plan and advantages of a *Daily International Peace Journal* at Paris; a grand conception, which we should heartily rejoice to see realized, but regret our inability to aid it from our own resources.

Our brethren in England, however, are the most zealous and efficient of all our co-workers. Their large periodical, their able tracts, the multitude of their small prints, their republications of such works from our country as those of Ladd and Jay, along with their agencies at home, and their missions on the continent, all attest their zeal, and promise a high degree of ultimate, if not speedy success. They offered a premium of 1000 frs. for the best essay in French; and the award was made in Paris at the last anniversary of the Society of Christian Morals, and the work (by M. Bazan) immediately published. They also sent an agent, peculiarly qualified for the service, upon a tour of peace through the most important countries of Europe; and the reception he met everywhere may well raise our hopes of this cause even on a continent drenched for ages in blood.

GENERAL PEACE CONVENTION.—The most important measure of our English brethren, is their calling a convention of the friends of peace from different countries, to meet in London the twenty-second day of June. They resolved on this measure after much deliberation, and have made

their arrangements for it with much wisdom; nor can we doubt that it will prove highly auspicious to the cause. It will bring together from all quarters some of its ablest and most devoted friends. It will interchange, improve and assimilate their views. It will quicken their zeal, concentrate their energies, and render their subsequent action more harmonious and efficient. It will probably lead to the adoption of new measures in common for the prosecution of their great object, the permanent peace of Christendom and the world. It can hardly fail to attract general attention, and to fix, much more than ever before, the mind of both hemispheres upon a subject so interwoven with the welfare of the whole human race. Nor will we cease to hope, that there may issue from the Convention a voice which shall reach the high places of Christendom, gain the ear of men in power, and thus tell with blessed effect on the future peace of the world.

GENERAL EVENTS.—The year has been pregnant with events of vast importance to our cause. Devout thanks are due to the God of peace for the escape of our own land in three cases from actual or threatened war. Our difficulties with Mexico, which had before brought us to the verge of conflict, grew the last year more alarming; but the danger is now past, and a settlement effected that promises a more quiet and permanent peace.

Of the Seminole war we hardly know in what terms to speak. Some fifty millions we have worse than wasted in our crusade against the poor Seminoles, one of the most peaceful, harmless tribes on this continent, whom kindness, or simple justice, would have bound to us in perpetual friendship. We first abused them, and then they retaliated; we next drew the sword to avenge the very outrages we had provoked; and when years of cold-blooded butcheries had failed to subdue them, we sent our borrowed blood-hounds to hunt them through the everglades of Florida. It was all in vain; for a mere handful of Seminoles still bade defiance to our utmost wrath; and our only way of ending the contest was to cease from fighting them! Our government did so; and this step alone ended that shameful and disastrous war.

In our dispute with England, we acted a wiser part. The chief bone of contention had come down from the treaty of 1783; and often had it threatened to plunge forty millions of men, descended from the same ancestry, and professing the same religion of peace, in all the horrors of war about a strip of wild land not worth so much money as a single day of conflict would have cost. There was at times a great deal of ill-blood on both sides; but the good sense of England and America prevailed under God to hold such war-spirits in check, until a full and amicable consideration of the subject led to a settlement more satisfactory to each party than could probably have been obtained after a conflict that would have shed rivers of blood, and wasted myriads of treasure. We have heard from the kennels of war an occasional growl against the treaty; but an overwhelming majority of the people in both countries rejoiced in the result, and applauded the negotiators as benefactors of the world, entitled to far more praise than any conqueror that ever ravaged the earth with fire and sword. Nor can we refrain from remarking that the negotiation developed new principles and a new spirit in the intercourse of nations; principles of equity, forbearance and regard for each other's interests; a spirit of amity, and candor, and concession for the sake of peace; a development full of promise to the future peace of these countries, and of all Christendom. Let the same spirit pervade all nations in their intercourse; and they would soon learn to adjust their difficulties in every case without the effusion of blood.

The peace of England with China, and the withdrawal of her troops from Afghanistan, have also signalized the past year. Both wars had deeply disgraced the Christian name; but we trust that the voice of the civilized world, indignant at her conduct, and visiting it with merited rebuke, will have taught her government a lesson sufficient to restrain it in

future from similar outrages. It was humiliating to behold England, the leading nation of Christendom, prostituting her mighty energies to such vile, remorseless, cold-blooded wars, and thus making not only her own name, but that of Christianity itself, a by-word and reproach, a hissing and a scorn all over the earth. It is time to call such things by their right names; and, though the Christians of England have been instructed by their government solemnly to thank the God of peace for those wholesale butcheries, it will take centuries to wipe from her character this deep and well nigh indelible infamy.

The war-god of Christendom is obviously relaxing his grasp. Men are sighing for relief from his burdens; and we find England, France, and other nations of Europe, reducing their military establishments. We know not the exact extent of these reductions; but France has recently dismissed nearly 100,000 soldiers, and now has a standing army of about 150,000 less than she had a little more than one year ago. This example will soon be followed by all, or nearly all, the governments of the old world, and thus diminish their expenses some hundreds of millions a year.

The spirit of inquiry is abroad on this subject. Men begin to reflect on the evils of war, to inquire whether they cannot be avoided, and to recognize the possibility of nations settling their disputes in essentially the same way that individuals do theirs. There is through Christendom an obvious and cheering increase of pacific sentiments. We find it almost every where. We see it among the high and low, in the counting-room and workshop, in the parlor and the camp, in the palace and the cottage. Its echoes we hear from the pulpit and the press, from the school-room and the fireside, from the field, the factory and the shop, from the cabinets of kings and the halls of democratic legislators.

The age is full of hope to this cause. There never has been a better time for effort; and we need, under God, only the means of his own appointment rightly used. Never before have we seen so much encouragement for the use of such means; nor can we allow ourselves to doubt that our friends will yet rally for the vigorous support of this cause, and contribute the money and personal exertions necessary to insure its glorious triumph in the permanent peace ere-long of all Christendom, and eventually of the whole earth.

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